



THE Macdonald Farm Journal

VOLUME 14 No. 8

APRIL, 1954

F A R M • S C H O O L • H O M E



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Farmer-Labour Relations

At their recent convention in London, Ontario, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture discussed, among other things, farmer-labour relations, and after reading the results of their discussion on this most important subject we must say that we are somewhat disappointed with the outcome.

What's the matter with farmers and workers getting together? For the life of us we can't see any reason why they shouldn't show a common front on all matters relating to economic and social policy. After all the same problems affect both groups; they both have the same ends in view and are using much the same means to get there.

With all this territory in common why should both groups snipe at each other? What are the reasons? As farmers have we sometimes had a "run in" with a labour union? Have we thought that they pursued a policy which affected the way we sold our products? Or made it more difficult for us to buy the things we need to keep our farm running? These are pretty solid reasons alright, but did we ever stop to think why? Don't let us allow narrow mindedness to rule our thoughts and actions for the rest of our lives.

The basic fact is that we are both workers; we are both interested in bettering our positions in life, and if, for instance, labour increases the wealth of this country by turning out more cars and refrigerators, needles, steel, newspapers, toys or cans of food they deserve to take back some of that increase in the form of higher wages for it represents an increase in real wealth from which everyone in the country benefits; as farmers we benefit because the more money all the workers of this Canada of ours earn the more they spend on the food and fibre we grow and raise. We have a common interest.

Maybe much of the misunderstanding on both sides is caused by ignorance. Well there's a way out of that; first let's all throw our prejudices out of the window, then let's all get together—farmer and labour sitting down at the same table to talk over common problems. Let us fix the common ground first, that'll give us a basis for agreement and make our differences that much easier to overcome later on.

We can't bring agreement overnight, time and compromise will be needed on both sides. We would like to suggest that farmer groups and labor unions set up a Joint Board to discuss a basis for agreement; we would like to see their recommendations sent to every local farmer group and labor union in the country; we would like to see these groups in the same locality meeting together and discussing these recommendations agreeing on some; amending others, and throwing others out. We would like to see all these findings of the local groups working together drafted by the Joint Board so that all the areas of agreement and disagreement would be made known.

Upon these final recommendations the local groups could meet, discuss and plan for action. The Joint Board would operate more in the nature of a clearing house of ideas and an advisory board—the real work would be done at the local level.

We feel that agreement on the problems facing farmers and workers is as essential to the progress of Canada as agreement between nations is to the peace of the world. The one is only an extension of the other; how can we agree upon international problems if we can't first agree upon the handling of our internal affairs?

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Farming Under A Lease

by Walter A. Grant

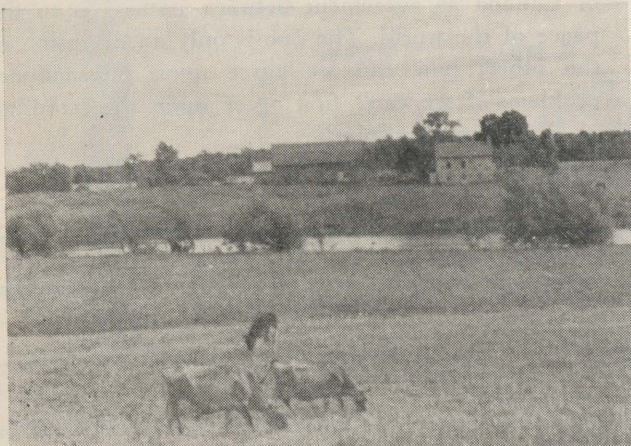
The increasing cost of farm ownership is forcing young farmers just starting out and established farmers who want to increase their holdings to study some form of leasehold.

THE first settlers came to Canada through promises of free grants of land. They came because they wanted to have the security of land ownership since they had little else and had been at the mercy of landlords in their homelands. This same feeling of security through land ownership has been handed down through the generations and consequently we find a high proportion of owner operated farms in Canada today.

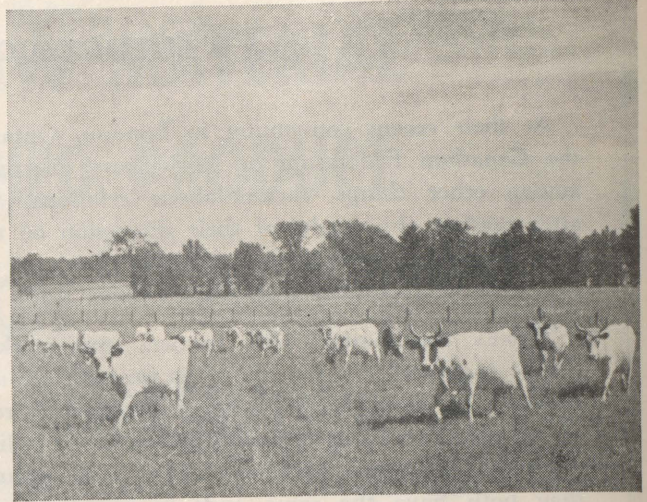
However, modern trends in agriculture are such that a high investment is a necessity in farm land, buildings and machinery if the owner is going to operate efficiently. This has forced farmers to take an increasing interest in leasing. In 1951 less than 75 percent of farms were occupied by owners compared with just 75 percent ten years earlier, 80 percent in 1931 and 86 percent in 1921. This is in keeping with the trend to bigger farms and fewer farmers—the family farm is growing larger.

A Good Way to Start

Renting a farm is another “rung” in the agricultural ladder. Many young men want to become farmers, yet do not have the opportunity of taking over their father's farm, but can get a start by renting a farm. Their ultimate goal is of course ownership, providing them with the satisfaction and security sought after by the earliest settlers. Many young men are reluctant to rent because of the belief that such farms always get run down.



Leasehold can be profitable too.



The number of non owner-operated farms varies with the provinces and the type of farming carried on. The following table illustrates that point:

Census Data, 1951

	Percent Farms Operated by Tenant	Percent Operated by Part Owner, Part Tenant
Canada	7.2	14.3
Nova Scotia	1.2	4.3
New Brunswick	1.2	3.5
Prince Edward Island	.8	5.4
Newfoundland	1.7	7.8
Quebec	1.9	2.8
Ontario	5.9	10.6
Manitoba	9.7	18.7
Saskatchewan	14.7	30.1
Alberta	11.5	35.0
British Columbia	5.8	8.0

The greater proportion of rented farms are in the western provinces, where grain farming is prevalent. The type of rented contract is mostly on a crop-share basis. In Eastern Canada where the average farm is smaller and a more mixed type of farming is carried on, leases are not as common and the type of lease is different, being mainly on a cash basis.

Tenancy is regularly accepted in England and for the most part works out very well. Reasons for this relationship is legislation protecting landlord and tenant; long term leases; and compensation to the tenant for any capital improvements made on the farm.

In the United States, about two-fifths of the farmers now rent some of the land they work. About two out of three of them rent all their land and one-third rent a part of the land that they utilize for farming.

Types of Leases:

The type of farming, the tenants experience, and the financial position of both the landlord and tenant will in part determine the type of lease used. Farm

leases may be classified under three headings, (1) Kind of rent paid, (2) Length of the contract, (3) Whether lease is written or oral. Considering the classifications, of kind of rent paid, we find three main types of leases.

Cash Leases:

The leases found in Eastern Canada are of this type. This form has high risk for the tenant but is most advantageous to the capable, well equipped tenant and the owner desiring a minimum of risk and expense.

Crop Share Lease:

Crop Share Lease is particularly adaptable to a type of farming where crops provide the basis of farm income. The farms growing grain crops in Canada adapt themselves to this type of lease. This type places less risk on the tenant. The landlord by accepting a share of the crops for rent, assumes a part of the risk due to weather, prices and other causes.

Livestock Share Leases:

Livestock Share Leases offer the tenant lacking sufficient capital and the owner willing to invest both capital and supervision, an opportunity to work together for mutual benefit.

Essentials of Any Good Lease

(1) One of the first requirements of a good farm lease is that it be in writing. It should be written in clear understandable words and should be fair to both parties. A high percentage of leases are unwritten and result in an imperfect understanding between landlord and tenant. Memories are noted for being unstable and causing considerable misunderstanding and disagreements.

(2) Steady long-time occupancy is desirable to promote the development of sound cropping plans and the building up of productive herds. Leases three to five years in length promote more and secure tenure. Many leases are only good for one year and contain no provisions for renewal, thus resulting in losses to landlord and tenant.

(3) A good lease will encourage the tenant to make improvements and maintain the productivity of the farm. Definite details as to the amounts and kinds of labour and material to be furnished in maintaining the land and improvements should be clearly indicated. An important consideration is for compensation to the tenant for improvements. This encourages conservation of the soil, improvements of the dwelling and a long time development of the farm business. Such payment should be for the unexhausted value of any useful improvements, and left on the farm when the lease is terminated.

(4) A good farm lease arrangement should encourage tenants to organize and operate the farm in an efficient way. The terms should provide for good farm management practices. Many existing leases are having inserted clauses that call for the control of weeds, injurious crop and livestock insects; maintenance of drainage ditches, etc. The landlord is interested in the carrying on of a sound



Bigger farms are forcing some people to lease.

farm programme which will not deplete the farm of its resources. Thus the need for the understanding between the parties concerned of a proper farm organization providing for a rotation, proper cropping practices and a sound livestock breeding and feeding programme. It may be well for both landlord and tenant to develop together a farm plan. Such a plan may prove to be valuable in developing a desirable combination of enterprises and a proper balance in the whole farm programme. A map attached to the lease can serve as a valuable aid in making clear the cropping practices and specifications.

(5) The basis of rental rates should be given important consideration. It is desirable to base rental rates upon the contribution of the two parties and the productivity of the particular farm rather than upon the general custom. It is important to remember that under a lease a landlord sells a tenant the right to use and employ the resources of the farm for a given period. Payment of a fair rent for this right is worth considerable thought on the part of both parties. If a tenant pays too much for this right, he is liable to exploit the farm's resources, particularly the soil. A tenant farmer must receive an amount in addition to the operating expenses, that is, a fair return for his labor and management.

How Much Shall The Tenant Pay?

This question can not be answered in the way of one answer for every farm. Each farm presents a different situation and the amount of rent must be worked out individually. A procedure that may be followed under any form of lease may include the following actions:

- (1) List all items of investment and operating expenses to be incurred by landlord and tenant.
- (2) Assign fair values to the above.
- (3) Calculate the total contribution of the landlord and tenant.
- (4) On the basis of the contribution by each party, calculate the share of gross income going to each, based on the proportion of expenditures.

The kind of rent to pay should be influenced by the type of farming that is best suited to be carried on. In eastern Canada we find a straight cash or combination of cash and share rent being used, where a more general type of farming is carried on.

What's Happening To Our Cheese Factories?

WE were looking up some Department of Agriculture figures the other day and we came across the following information. Since 1948 it seems the number of cheese factories in Quebec has dropped from 230 to 109 and in Ontario from 451 to 262. Most of the other provinces which make cheese the D of A informed me—and they all do except Nova Scotia and Newfoundland—show some reduction. It seems that Prince Edward Island factories have dropped from 9 to 5, New Brunswick from 8 to 7, Manitoba from 19 to 7 and Alberta from 17 to 11. Saskatchewan I found by reading further still has the 5 factories she had in 1948 while British Columbia has increased from one to two. This unwillingness of B.C. to go along with the rest of Canada doesn't alter the general trend, however, which is still downward.

All this may bring a tear to the eye of the sentimentalist just as the disappearance of the little red school house does, but to those of us who are directly concerned with these matters they are both causes for rejoicing.

Let's get back and take a look at agriculture. The closing of the small factories has been due to the replacement of two or three such factories by one large plant and by the diversion of milk for cheese to other dairy products in order to satisfy an increasing domestic demand created by a larger population.

This is indicated by the average production per factory. For instance, Quebec's production of graded cheese in 1953 was 693 cheese per factory for the 262 factories, as compared with 581 per factory for the 451 factories listed in 1948.

This merging of smaller plants into larger ones has been made possible by the amalgamation program of the Federal Department of Agriculture which was introduced in 1939. It works like this. In most cases two or three small factories are merged into one after that one has been renovated or replaced with a new building. New equipment is usually installed to assist in the production of high quality cheese, the Federal Government bearing part of the cost of making the necessary changes.

In some cases one large plant has replaced a whole group of plants as for instance in the Lake St. John area of Quebec where a new plant at Chicoutimi has replaced 12 small factories, or the new combined cheese and butter factory just opening at Summerside, P.E.I., which replaces three former cheese factories and three butter factories.

Farmers derive benefits from these new and larger factories too. For instance the payment of a premium for high scoring cheese—that scoring 93 points out of 100—is much more likely in the larger factories where



One of the typical small cheese factories which finds the going tough.

they can employ fully qualified cheese makers. This is indicated by the fact that 21 factories in Ontario and Quebec from which less than 100 cheese per factory were graded in 1953 had an average of less than 80 percent First Grade cheese, whereas 22 percent of the largest factories in the two provinces averaged 95 percent First Grade. The importance of cheese to Quebec can be shown by the number of boxes graded last year which was 75,646. That represents a lot of cheese and if 95 percent of it got a First Grade label it'd mean plenty to a lot of farmers who need every dollar they can make.

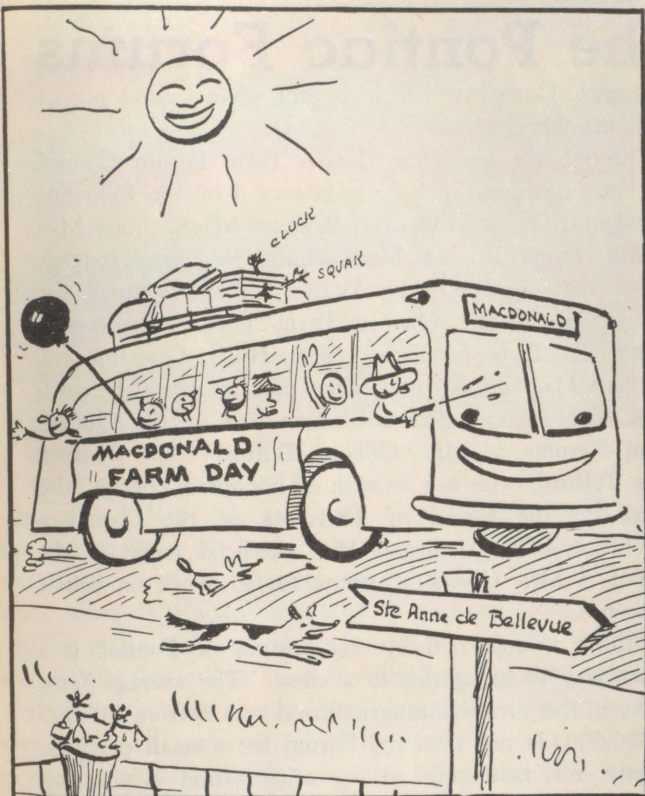
Domestic disappearance of creamery butter in the October-January period was up about 1½ percent from disappearance in the corresponding period last year.

Domestic disappearance of dry skimmed milk in 1953 was about 65 million pounds or one-third higher than in 1952. Commercial exports were at least as great as in the previous year.



We might be jumping the gun a little with this picture, but it's such a pleasant view that just couldn't help but run it.

Farm Day at Macdonald



Don't forget June 26th, this year.

County Farm Forum team competitions at this year's Farm Day at Macdonald College will include a Woodsman's Competition, according to latest information released by the planning group. The new team competition will be in addition to the popular Safe Tractor Driving Competition introduced last year.

Farm Day plans were considered by the planning committee at their recent meeting at Macdonald. Saturday, June 26 was announced as this year's date. Sponsored jointly by Macdonald College and Quebec Farm Forums, the annual show has become a traditional June holiday for Quebec farm people.

Committee Chairman, Dr. F. O. Morrison of the college staff explained that Quebec Farm Forums will be holding their annual general meeting, in the morning. The chairman expressed the hope that plans for the afternoon program will provide more of a country fair atmosphere. He pointed out that entire show this year will be staged in the back campus.

Plans have not yet been finally approved, but it is hoped that everyone will have a chance to join in as well as watch. It is hoped that there will be an open livestock judging competition and Poultry, Agronomy and Horticulture have been asked to set up suitable judging and identification booths.

College department displays this year will be in the form of photographic exhibits, explaining the work being done by each of the departments.

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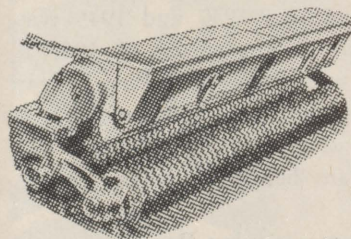


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Through The Years With The Pontiac Forums

by George M. Stones

FARM Forums in the Pontiac got their start in the winter of '39 when five men in the district attended a co-operative short course at Macdonald College which was in charge of Alex Sim who used the small group discussion method. The five men, Leo Kennedy, Merritt Steele, Vernon Gallagher, Burns Russell and Walter Kilgour, liked what they heard and in the spring of '40 invited Sim to speak at a short course held in the Agricultural Hall at Shawville. Following this a second visit was arranged and he met with a group at the home of Neil Drummond the district agronomist. Out of this meeting came the first two forums; 7th Line which is still active and Maryland.

Quyon followed next in '41 and lost no time in organizing an action project in the form of a co-op creamery. The creamery began operation in 1945 and began paying patronage refunds in 1950. Today it is a well established business—last year it turned out 500,000 pounds of butter.

Other forums followed in quick succession, Starks Corners and Radford in 1941 and 1942 until by the winter of 1949-50 there were 24 forums in Pontiac—this was the peak year. This year there are 22 active forums and at the time of writing it appears that three more will shortly be organized in new territory.

These Pontiac Forums have not been contented to confine themselves to listening to Monday night broadcasts but have handled many action projects all of which have been worthwhile in improving the farm spirit and several in addition have brought financial gain to the group holding them. For instance, until quite recently the local Forum Council sponsored the National Film Board showings; in 1947 and 1949 two short courses were held and in the spring of 1953 a very successful Folk School was sponsored at Pine Lodge; every year since 1945 the Council has sponsored a trip to the annual Farm Day at Macdonald College, and finally two annual rallies are held, one in the spring and the other in the fall.

This list makes impressive reading, but Pontiac County forums have done more. Not content with organizing the Quyon Co-operative Creamery, they went ahead and started the Pontiac Co-operative Medical Services a hospital insurance plan. Started, after several months of study, in April of 1947 with an initial membership of 191, today it numbers 515 and covers 1,296 people which is no mean achievement in so short a time. Not content with this, however, they are going ahead to add an extension in the form of surgical benefits to the policy. In 1946 they organized a Mutual Fire

Insurance Company which is still giving good service to its members.

Through the years the district Farm Forum Council has been fortunate to have been served by the following presidents: Gervais O'Reilly, Wyman MacKechnie, Mrs. Arthur Dagg, Ronald MacKechnie, William Hodgins, Grant Elliot and now by Walter Kilgour who is also a member of the Quebec Farm Forum Association Executive. Two members, Mrs. Hillis Graham and Wyman MacKechnie have taken part in national broadcasts. The current Provincial President of the Quebec Farm Forums is Mrs. Gilbert Telford from Pontiac. Mrs. Telford, who is a woman of boundless energy, also serves on the Board of Directors of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. Her unofficial name in the district is Mrs. Co-op, a tribute to her work on behalf of co-ops.

I think a quotation by the Forums of Pontiac is a fitting way to bring this to a close. "The average farm outlay in this prosperous agricultural area is from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Is not then the Forum fee a small privilege to pay for belonging to an organization which has done so much to raise the standard of our profession and by means of its official mouthpiece, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, make its wishes known to the Government of Canada?"

"JOE BEAVER"

By Ed Nofziger



Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

"Wood is the world's most widely used raw material—probably the most widely wasted too."

Here's A New Horizontal Silo

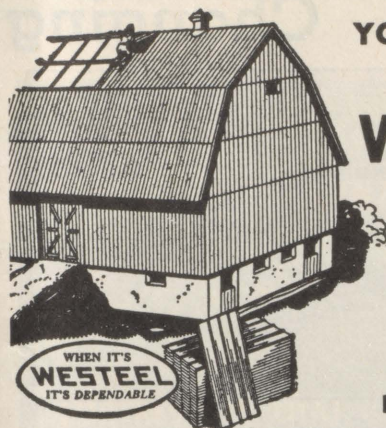


IN recent years trench and horizontal silos have become increasingly popular for storing grass, legumes or corn silage. Not only can such silos be built for a lot less money than the more familiar tower type, but with the newer type spoilage is not excessive. The sidehill stack silo is satisfactory but a lot of spoilage, from 6 to 8 inches, may occur on the top and sides. The sidehill trench silo also suffers from the disadvantage that unless well drained it may partially fill up with water in wet weather and if some or all of the construction is below ground level it is difficult to remove the silage—especially in winter.

One of the most successful and one of the latest types of horizontal silo is the one shown in the picture above. It has been under test at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. It consists of two well constructed board fences set parallel to one another. The sides, which should be of dressed lumber tightly fitted, may be banked with earth to a height of about three feet to give support against the pressure of the silage within and prevent the entry of too much air. The sides may also be supported with diagonal braces for greater strength. Spoilage is reduced if the top of the silage is covered with sawdust, shavings or straw. With this type of silo it has been found that spoilage on the top is reduced to two or three inches—a much smaller amount than would usually be found in a vertical silo holding a similar volume. There is no side spoilage if dressed lumber is used because no air can penetrate between the tightly fitted side boards.

In constructing the silo each sidewall should slope out from the perpendicular by one foot, that is, if the bottom width of the silo is 12 feet, the width at the top should be 14 feet. Twenty feet in length should be added to the main section of the silo to allow for the sloped ends which develop as the silo is filled. These are actually the ramps to allow entrance and exit of the vehicles used when filling and packing the silo.

The Salvation Army's appeal for funds begins on May 3rd. The Army deserves your support.



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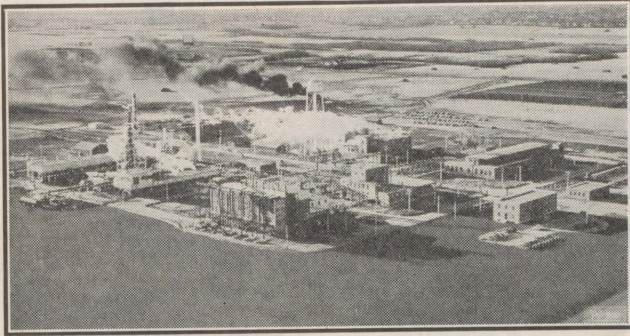
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SOMETIME ago the Journal carried an article on a new indestructible piping which could be laid down on the surface of the ground and left there all winter full of water without bursting; that could withstand summer sun and do all sorts of things no ordinary pipe could hope to achieve. Well here is the plant that makes the stuff that this piping is made out of. The above picture is an aerial view of the latest addition to the West's industrial growth—the new \$15,000,000 polythene plant of the Canadian Industries Limited near Edmonton where natural gas will be converted into one of the most versatile plastics yet discovered. The company has already announced an expansion program which

will bring the annual capacity of the plant to 16,000,000 pounds of polythene which will be converted into numerous consumer articles ranging all the way from our virtually indestructible piping to transparent vegetable bags.

This latter product is also one which helps agriculture; it gives "eye appeal," to many farm products and this is important in helping to move goods off the shelves of our big urban stores.

But this project appeals to us from another angle too. It's not a case of employing a few workers to take a natural resource out of the ground, ship it to the United States and then buy back the finished product at a high price. We are taking natural resources, gas in this case, and transforming it into the products we need right here in our own country—improving our skills and increasing our technological "know-how", in the bargain. It is in the processing that the wealth and employment lies; once the initial outlay has been made little skill and few men are required to remove the ore or tap the gas—the more we can do here the more people we can employ and the more stable will be our economy which will be of great benefit to farmers.

Information Please! ★ ★ ★

This section should make interesting reading for it is given over to the problems of our readers. Problems sent in by Farm Forum and other groups will be dealt with here.

IT IS customary to think of changes in the Canadian way of life in terms of vast mineral developments, new oil and gas discoveries and huge electrical power installations, but no less remarkable, if less spectacular, changes have occurred in Canada's oldest industry.

According to the census for 1951 there were two-and-one-half times as many trucks recorded on farms as in 1941; two-and-a-half times as many tractors and five times as many grain combines. The number of farm customers furnished with electricity increased from 117,000 to 336,000 between 1944 and 1951, while electricity consumption per farm customer increased by about 65 per cent.

These and many other interesting changes and developments in Canadian agriculture are reviewed in two publications now being prepared by the Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. They will be published under the titles "Trends in Canadian Agriculture" and "Adjustments in Canadian Agriculture".

Other interesting comparisons found in this study show that while total occupied farm land increased by

about .3 per cent between 1941 and 1951, the number of farms dropped from 733,000 to 623,000 in the same period. Today the average size of farm is 279 acres.

Fertilizer use increased from 170,000 tons in 1927 to 769,000 tons in 1952. New pesticides and artificial insemination have been added to agricultural production methods in the past decade. Purchases of feed and seed as a proportion of total farm expenses increased from 10.3 to 22.1 per cent between 1926 and 1950 in Canada as a whole and in Quebec the change was from 16.1 to 46.2 per cent in the same period.



Quebec farmers are increasingly using time and labor saving methods to cut down the number of hours they work.

Everybody Loves Angel Cake!

by Maxine Turner-Davis

MOST people love angel cake and its less glamorous cousins, the sponge cake and the sunshine cake. Some homemakers make a specialty of one of these and for every occasion turn out a perfect product.

If you never have a failure, then this article is not for you—but if you are like the majority of women, this is what probably happens. You have made perfect sponge and angel cakes, but sometimes there is not quite the volume or perhaps the texture that you would like to see.

Let's break the recipe down and check the function of each ingredient. In this way we can check the strong and weak points in our preparation and every time turn out a perfect product.

First and foremost is to get the batter to rise to the proper degree. These cakes do not contain any baking powder. In some sponge cake mixtures there is baking powder added—but this is not a true sponge cake. The true sponge and angel cake rise because of the eggs in the mixture and the amount of air you incorporate into the mixture.

To accomplish this the egg yolks must be beaten very well until thick and very light. The egg whites must be beaten well, but not to the point where white flecks of protein start to appear. One way that you can avoid over-beating the egg whites is to add the cream of tartar and 1 tbsp. sugar per egg, to these while at the foamy stage.

Sifting after the first time does not incorporate such large amounts of air into the flour as was once thought. If you sift the flour once, then measure, then place flour and salt into the sifter so that you will sift it into the egg mixture, this will be sufficient.

A very finely granulated sugar is most desirable as it gives a finer grain and a soft rather than a crisp crust.

The gentle folding motion that you all know is the only proper mixing method for the final combination. It is most important that the ingredients of a sponge cake be thoroughly blended.

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The final step is pouring the mixture into an ungreased tube pan and cutting the large air bubbles gently. Baking at 350°F will give a larger and more tender cake than a lower temperature.

A word of warning about your cake pan. For this type of cake you should have a special tube pan reserved for these cakes only. Never grease the pan, for the batter uses the ungreased sides as a support in rising.

Allow the cake to cool in the inverted pan until it drops. It may need a helping hand to ease the sides but in any case it should be thoroughly cooled before removing.

Try this True Sponge Cake:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 c. cake flour | 1 tbsp. lemon juice |
| 1/2 tsp. salt | 6 egg whites |
| grated rind of 1/2 lemon | 6 egg yolks |
| 1/2 tsp. Cr. of Tartar | 1 c. sugar. |

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Sift flour and salt. Beat egg yolks until very thick and light coloured. Gradually add sugar (reserving 6 tbsp.) until mixture is very thick. Beat egg whites until foamy. Add cream of tartar, continue beating adding the reserved sugar gradually until mixture just stands in peaks. Fold egg whites into egg yolks adding sifted flour gradually. Turn into tube pan. Cut the mixture gently to remove large air spaces and bake at 350° for about 1 hour.

Party Filling:

1/2 c. diced apricots (canned)
1 pt. whipping cream
almond (or rum) flavouring.

Fold diced apricots into whipped cream. Add flavouring. Split sponge cake into two layers. Hollow out a small groove in bottom layer and fill with party filling. Frost the sides of the cake with the remainder of the filling.

Good Pasture Management Means Cheaper Feed

IT'S a lot easier to keep milk flowing at a steady production than to try and build it up once dropped; there's only one answer to this problem in the summer—keep your cattle on good succulent grass; grass they can pull readily without walking over acres of land before being satisfied.

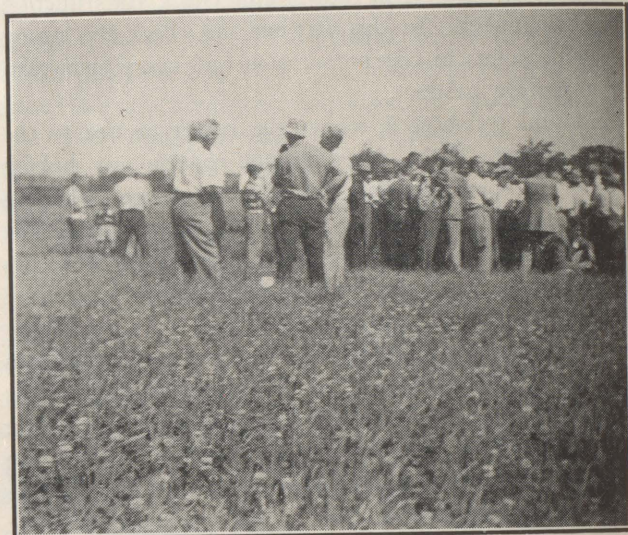
Spring is the best time of the year for many of Canada's cattle population. It's a happy time for them when they first go down the lane to the pasture, they're heading for a "feast," but come mid-summer and the long hot days and "famine" is the lot of all too many of them. Farmers know the stimulus that each fresh pasture gives to cows in milk and to other classes of grazing stock, their big problem is to ensure this fresh pasture throughout the season.

What to do? Here's one idea. They have found out in Ottawa that the daily requirements of fresh herbage amounts to one sixtieth of an acre for each animal, this area can be varied depending upon how closely the grass is grazed. At the end of each week the area grazed is fenced off, this allows it to recover while the livestock progress along to new portions of the pasture. This method of pasture management forces the cows to utilize the available grass more completely and makes it possible to cut for silage a portion of the area that would normally be pastured. This silage may be used to supplement the pasture during mid season when growth is restricted or it can be saved for winter feeding.

Guarding Against Shortage

By grazing only a portion of the pasture area and making silage or hay from the ungrazed area in the early part of the season, this peak pasture production can be used to best advantage. As additional safeguard a few acres of annual pasture seeded after general spring seeding is done makes for additional insurance against pasture shortage in late summer. Annual pastures such as a few acres of late seeded oats or barley if not needed for pasture may be used as hay, ensiled or let ripen and threshed.

All these methods help to improve your pasture situation, but they are not enough on their own, pastures need fertilizers to keep them in top shape, and different



The experimental stations do a lot of good work in passing new ideas along to the farmer.

types of fertilizers require different amounts of fertilizers, for instance, in some experimental work done in Ontario it was found that the best yields on tillable seeded pasture land were obtained with an application of 1,000 pounds of 0-12-6 per acre applied every three years. A four year average yield was 10.25 tons of grass on fertilized pasture and 5.34 tons per acre on unfertilized pasture. On rough native pasture, seven year average yields were increased from 3.49 tons to 5.32 tons per acre by the annual application of 1,000 pounds of 2-12-6 per acre.

Seeded Stands Are Best

The experimental stations figure that fertilizer applications show best results when they are applied to seeded stands rather than old sods particularly when the latter are open and full of weeds. We saw that in the figures above taken from some Ontario results—here's some from closer to home, three years results on four stations in the Lennoxville area showed an increase of 11.54 tons of grasses and clovers per acre from re-seeding; 13.29 tons from fertilization, but an increase of 24.83 tons from a combination of the two. Here's the real pay off from this combination—it does help lengthen the

(continued on page 12)

St. Johns Laboratory Serves The District Well

The staff of the Science Service Laboratory at St. Johns were hosts to Quebec apple growers on March 15 and 16; showed them over the year-old building and presented a series of illustrated talks on common diseases and insect pests of apples, with recommended methods for control.

In order to accommodate the expected crowds, arrangements were made to hold the course on two separate days, with the same programme each day. It was a good thing they did it that way, for the first day there were over sixty present, growers from the counties of Missisquoi, Huntingdon, Napierville and Chateaugay. The second day crowd came from Rouville, Chambly, Iberville, Two Mountains and other counties, and there were just short of a hundred of them.

The meetings got down to business sharp on time after a short address of welcome from Dr. A. A. Beaulieu, the officer-in-charge. Apple disease was the subject for the morning, and L. Cinq-Mars dealt with scab and its control, bringing in recommendations made on the basis of experimental work done in the laboratory and in the field during the past few years. It was the same sort of information that is given at the meetings of the Pomological Society and during summer orchard meetings; but by having the growers at the laboratory for a whole day, much more effective work can be done than at other meetings, where the control work is just one item in a full programme of activities.

P. O. Roy followed Mr. Cinq-Mars with his recommendations on pruning, fertilization and orchard management in general. Plenty of time was given for discussion at the end of each talk, and the growers took full advantage of the opportunity to question the experts.

The programme resumed, after a break for lunch, with discussions of insect control. Dr. Beaulieu dealt with the apple maggot and the green apple aphid, R. O.

Paradis with the red banded leaf roller and the plum curculio, B. Parent described the bud moth and the European red mite, and to finish the programme E. J. LeRoux dealt with the possibilities of biological control of insects; controlling destructive insects by means of increasing the numbers of their predators and parasites in the orchard.

As can be seen, the programme was a down-to-earth one. It was all in common every-day language with the object of dealing with the commonly-encountered pests only, and showing, by demonstrating their life histories, how and with what materials each could be best controlled. The way the two languages were handled so that both the French-speaking and the English-speaking listeners could follow what was going on was excellent; though it might be less confusing and less time-consuming, for a future demonstration, if two sessions were held: in English one day and in French the next. However, no complaints could be made about this first effort.

Every Facility Available

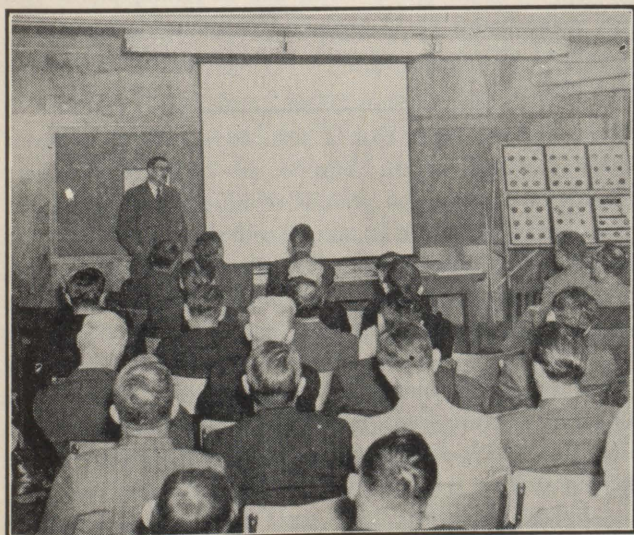
Fruit and vegetable insect research has been going on in this part of the province since 1912, when Charlie Petch was appointed entomologist for the area. The first laboratory was at Covey Hill, but after it had been in operation two years it was transferred to Hemmingford, where it remained until Mr. Petch retired in 1952. Then it was again moved, this time into the new building at St. Johns. But there had been a field crop insect research laboratory at St. Johns since 1940, and in 1947 the fruit insect section was moved from the sub-laboratory at St. Hilaire, and a pathology laboratory was added the following year. Now, all these divisions are housed in the modern laboratory building.

In process of building, and almost finished, is another section of the laboratory which will contain greenhouses, controlled temperature rooms, plant growth chambers and soil sterilization equipment as well as four small office-laboratories. When this is completed the St. John laboratory will be one of the best equipped in the country for the purposes for which it was built.

Investigations Are Practical

The Plant Pathology section scientists are working mostly on orchard diseases, particularly apple scab, but they are studying a wide range of other diseases as well. During the summer surveys are made to record the amount of disease in fields of potatoes, vegetables, grain, small fruits and in vineyards and nurseries. The laboratory is also responsible for the certification of all raspberry canes grown in Quebec nurseries. No extensive work on vegetable diseases has been undertaken as yet but the need for it is becoming apparent.

The Vegetable Insect section has done a lot of work on onion maggot and much new information has been obtained, which has resulted in the recommendation of



A. A. Beaulieu welcomes the guests to the first study-day held in the new building.

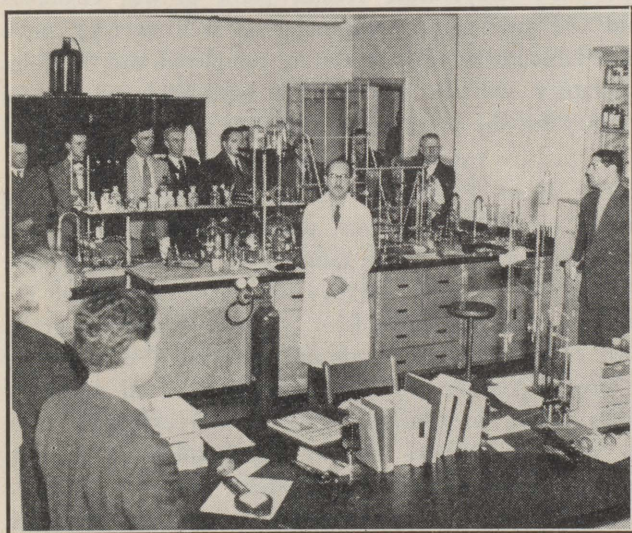
two materials for control of this pest. Work is also being done in close collaboration with the canning factories, providing information on crop protection against the more common pests such as corn borer and the tomato hornworm.

The research programme also involves extension work, such as supervising field scale insecticide operations carried out by large commercial growers, keeping them informed on the latest developments in pest control. The laboratory also co-operates in the preparation of the annual spray guides.

The Fruit Insect section is continuing and expanding the work carried on at the Hemmingford station for the past forty years. The life histories of the common orchard pests, the eye-spotted budmoth, plum curculio, red-banded leaf roller and the European red mite, among others, are being studied intensively and research is being carried out to determine the value of the new insecticides, both as means of controlling destructive insects and also to find out to what extent spraying operations are interfering with natural control by predators and parasites. It is possible that these investigations may lead to important changes in our present methods of control.

The laboratory is advocating the use of the concentrate type of orchard spraying, and district growers are following this trend. None of them were using this method in 1950, but now about 10% of them use concentrate sprayers, saving themselves both time and effort.

The St. Johns laboratory represents an extension of the modern idea of providing a well-balanced team of research specialists equipped to serve the agricultural needs of the region, and adequate staff and facilities are now available to meet the pest and disease problems which normally may be expected to develop in this area of intensive agricultural production.



One of the splendidly equipped laboratories at the St. John station.



Perhaps you

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Ask your friendly 'Royal' manager to tell you how a Farm Improvement Loan can be used for Farm Electrification that will pay off for you with better and easier living.

- New edition of the booklet, "Farm Improvement Loans" is available. For your copy write the Advertising Dept., Head Office, Montreal.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

YOU CAN BANK ON THE "ROYAL"

(continued from page 10)

growing season. The report says, "on the fertilized and seeded plots 67 percent of the growth had been made by June 17th, 90 percent by July 16th and the remaining 10 percent by August 29th. While in the case of the natural sward 91 percent of all production had been made by June 17th!!"

Out of all this we may get a few basic rules on good pasture management. They are:

- Use a complete fertilizer.
- Rotate your grazing wherever possible.
- Graze heavily on small sections early in the season.
- Do not over graze in the fall as strong plants will make better early pasture the following spring.
- Seed an annual pasture as insurance for late summer.

Press reports state that a firm in the United States recently received from Europe an offer to purchase upwards of 200 million pounds of butter and cottonseed oil at world prices. It is understood that the offer came from Russia or one of her allies. Butter has been selling in world markets at 40 to 50 cents per pound, while cottonseed oil has brought 12½ cents.

Production of margarine in February fell off to 8,041,000 pounds from 10,191,000 in January but was above last year's February output of 7,578,000 pounds. The cumulative total for the first two months this year was slightly above the 1953 total at 18,232,000 pounds against 18,167,000 pounds.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Holstein Breeders Worry Over Markets

Membership in the Quebec branch of the Holstein-Freisian Association stood at 1,646 at the end of 1953, which included 137 new members and a loss of 141 previous members. Registrations, for the second time in 17 years, were down a little at 7,613, and transfers recorded were 5,216. Of all cattle registered in Quebec in 1953, 49.3% were Holsteins, and half the members enrolled in all the cattle associations in the province are Holstein breeders.

These figures were contained in the report of the secretary, Hermas Lajoie, given at the annual meeting on March 8th in Montreal. Reporting on the activities of the branch during the year, Mr. Lajoie commented on the display set up at the National Salon of Agriculture, which gave more than 100,000 people a chance to see Holstein cattle. All expenses for this exhibit, by the way, were met by Mr. W. K. MacLeod of Disraeli, whose generous contribution to advertising the breed was enthusiastically applauded by the gathering.

Grants to regional and provincial fairs had been continued to the extent of \$1,054.00 and the breeders had put on good shows, with the exception of the Quebec Fair, where a disappointingly small number of herds came out. The 10 Black and White days that had been organized were better than average and had demonstrated a good interest in showmanship and breed advertising on the part of the breeders that will stand them in good stead at the regional and other shows.

Judging at the shows should be more uniform this summer, following the conference for judges that it is hoped may be organized along similar lines to the first one held at Macdonald College during the summer of 1953. Last year's picnic, also held at Macdonald College, was voted an outstanding success.

But while these things were all to the good, there were certain activities that called for criticism rather than praise. For one example, at least 1000 herds should have been submitted for inspection in the selective registration programme, whereas only 357 herds had been visited by the inspector, 41 of them for the first time. 1,645 females and 378 bulls were graded. In the whole province, only 435 Holstein herds are on R.O.P.

Another sore point was mentioned briefly in the secretary's report, and covered more fully in the president's address, and that is the difference of opinion

with regard to the Federal vaccination policy. As president Connor stated, "... high prices, while they may not be indicative of the true market outlook, do point up one fact clearly, i.e., the popularity of the Holstein breed both on the home and the foreign market. It would seem, therefore, that with a good demand assured, prices should become further stabilized and possibly advance slightly during the coming year. However, we in the province of Quebec are losing our market in the United States because of the failure of the Provincial Government to co-operate with the Federal government in matters pertaining to the blood test and calfhood vaccination. Quebec farmers lost two million dollars in 1953, and I ask you to urge the Provincial Department of Agriculture, which has always supported the farmers in the past, to sign this agreement in order to save our export market".

Awards of Merit

Visitors to the meeting included Mr. Norman Martin, the National President, past-president George Henry and secretary-manager George Clemons, to whom fell the duty of presenting long-time and high production certificates to almost forty Quebec breeders. Mr. Clemons, speaking briefly before the presentations, paid tribute to the spirit and enterprise of the Holstein men in Quebec. But he hoped to see more use made of R.O.P., the lowest cost but the highest in value of any of the tools at the farmer's command. Holsteins are facing increasing competition from grade herds, which, thanks to artificial insemination, are rapidly improving. A production record as well as a registration certificate is needed now to sell Holsteins.

Master Breeder Giard

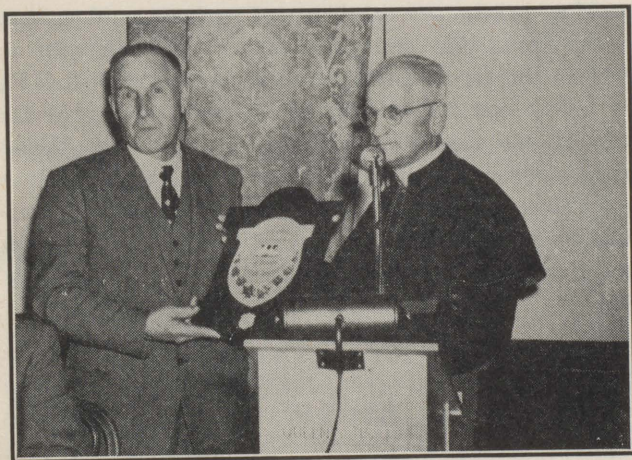
Donat Giard, whose prowess as a breeder of Holsteins is well recognized, became the third French-Canadian to win the coveted Master Breeder shield, which was presented to him at the meeting by Mgr. Godin. Mr. Giard's interest in Holsteins goes back to 1920, when he bought one lone cow and started on his distinguished career as a cattle breeder. He is Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit, winning the Gold Medal in 1936, a past president of the Quebec Branch of the Holstein-Freisian Association, past president of the Quebec Purebred Breeders' Association, and at present is president of the St. Rosalie Co-operative.

Pierre Labrecque, on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture, paid tribute to the work of the 4-H clubs in the province and to agricultural education in general, pointing out that with the wealth of opportunity available, every farmer's son should have the benefit of some formal training in agriculture. He also stressed the Department's contribution to breeding work, through regular and generous grants to the associations, and expressed the belief that no other provincial government does as much in every way to assist the breeders. He also pointed out that the interested association is always consulted when it comes time to purchase bulls for the artificial insemination centre.

Other speakers heard during the course of the meeting included Daniel Johnson M.L.A. for Bagot, and Jos. Fontaine, M.P. for St. Hyacinthe-Bagot, both of whom expressed warm congratulations to their constituent, Mr. Giard. Stephan Boileau introduced a group of new Canadians who have settled in the Montreal area and already are making a success with Holsteins in their adopted country.

Officers

According to the constitution, the board of directors is made up of a representative of each of the local clubs, plus three members of the National executive. President for 1954 is J. A. Rheault of the Lotbiniere club, and vice-president is Harold Wilson of Lachute. Directors are Lucien Gagnon, Armand Laliberte, Wilfrid Tremblay, Philippe Pepin, Willie Rheault, Lee Pomroy, Mastai Dumontier, Donat Giard, U. Normandin, Earl Hooker, J. A. Samson, Mgr. Donat Godin and Vertel Smiley, plus the national directors, Thomas Cleland, H. L. Guilbert and Stan Panneton.



Donat Giard receives the Master Breeder shield from Monseigneur Godin.

Canadian ate more beef, veal, lamb and mutton but less pork per person in 1953 than in 1952. Beef consumption rose to 59.1 pounds from 44.7 pounds. Veal was up to 9.1 pounds from 6.7 pounds. Mutton and lamb increased to 2.3 pounds from 1.9, while pork fell to 57 pounds from 65.9.

The Blackleg Policy

The Department of Agriculture continues its policy of vaccinating calves against blackleg, which is fairly common in this province, working through the local veterinarians. The working of the policy is outlined in a circular recently mailed from the Department, which we reproduce here.

The object of this policy is to protect calves against infection and to prevent contamination of the soil by the bodies of animals which have died of the disease. The policy, which is carried out at the Department's expense, is authorized only under the following conditions:

1. *Blackleg infected districts:* This term refers to farms or paddocks where the disease has been found, and all farms bordering on the infected premises and situated along a watercourse draining any area contaminated by the bodies of animals dead of the disease. Only calves reared on farms close to infected premises will be vaccinated.

2. *Age of animals that may be vaccinated:* Animals between the ages of 3 and 30 months will be immunized. The policy does not authorize the vaccination of calves less than 3 months of age, animals older than 30 months, or animals that have already been vaccinated with the same vaccine.

3. *Period during which vaccination is authorized:* (a) In spring during the month before the calves are put out to pasture, and during the first ten or fifteen days on pasture. (b) In districts where road conditions do not permit travel by automobile at that time of year, vaccination may be delayed a few days, but it should be completed not later than May 15th in all cases. (c) Calves which were not old enough to be vaccinated when the veterinarian made his spring visit are to be vaccinated at a second visit later; not earlier than August 15th nor later than September 30th.

Breeders wishing to have their calves vaccinated at any other time of the year should make arrangements with their local veterinarian, at their own expense.

4. *Organization of the work:* Veterinarians co-operating in this policy are expected to act in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above, and also to so organize the work that all animals to be vaccinated in a particular parish range, or district, may be done at the same time. Repeated trips to the same district for vaccinations are not authorized.

It is the veterinarian's responsibility to see that the programme is properly advertised, and to tell farmers with calves to be treated to send their names in to him early, so that he can plan his trips. He should make his services available only to breeders who agree to co-operate by bringing their calves indoors and helping with the work.

5. *Co-operation expected from veterinarians:* Each veterinarian should follow the procedure suggested below, so that the best possible results will be obtained from these mass vaccinations.

- (a) Send for the necessary forms, and the vaccine he expects to use.
- (b) Go ahead with the work outlined in paragraph 3 without waiting for any further authorization; but in no case should any veterinarian treat any animals outside his usual professional district.
- (c) Vaccinate animals which are at least 3 months old and not older than 2½ years, which have never been vaccinated against blackleg.
- (d) Vaccinate only in districts where blackleg has been observed at least once in the past three or four years.
- (e) Collect 10 cents for each animal vaccinated and send in a receipt signed by himself and the owner of the animals or his representative.
- (f) Report on his work to the Director, Health of Animals Service, sending with the report a money order payable to the Department of Agriculture for all his collections.

6. *Co-operation expected from farmers:* A breeder wishing to take advantage of this offer of the Department of Agriculture should:

- (a) Make a request for vaccination to his own veterinarian, not to the Department. Should the veterinarian not be willing to undertake the work, the district agronomer should be advised.
- (b) Let the veterinarian know, several days before his visit about how many calves are to be vaccinated.
- (c) Bring the animals to be treated into the barn and tie them properly, before the veterinarian arrives, so as not to waste his time.
- (d) Consult with his neighbours so that all calves in the district may be treated on the one trip.
- (e) Bodies of animals dead of blackleg should not be skinned nor left lying in the fields. They should be burned, or buried deeply with quicklime. If the soil is not allowed to become infected with the disease organism, blackleg can easily be stamped out in any district.

Farmers are asked not to apply to the Department of Agriculture for individual vaccination services, or for vaccination at any times other than those set forth in this notice.

The Horse Is Still With Us

During the past ten years the Department of Agriculture has spent \$35,000 on subsidies for the purchase of inspected and approved brood mares by the farmers of this province. The subsidy amounts to 20% of the purchase price with a limit of \$40 for any one animal. Payments during 1953 were \$3,414.

According to the latest reports, there are 210,000 horses in Quebec, or an average of 1½ per farm.

Hon. Wilfrid Labbe is president of the association that was formed last year to include representative breeders of Percherons, Belgians and Canadians, which will undertake to look out for the interests of all horse breeders. At a meeting in Montreal during March, a committee was appointed to organize a General Horse Breeders' Association in Quebec.

During the course of the meeting, Pierre Labrecque came to the defence of the horse, whose very existence sometimes appears threatened by increasing mechanization. He pointed out that in some districts the horse is the only possible motive power, especially during the winter months, and that it is still cheaper to use horses than tractors in a good many cases. This is an important consideration when it becomes absolutely necessary for the farmer to cut his production costs to the bone in hard times. Prices for good farm horses are attractive, and he counselled farmers not to stop breeding their best animals.

New Buildings For Quebec Fairgrounds?

Secretaries of breed associations at the annual meetings this winter have been complaining of the poor turnouts recorded by purebred herds at the Quebec Fair. Possibly the accommodation available for these valuable animals has something to do with the reluctance of owners of some of our larger herds to take stock to Quebec in the fall.

At any rate, a delegation of breeders, consisting of J. A. Rheault and Fredo Murdock of the Holstein breeders, Albert Sansfaçon, president of the Breeders' Syndicate of the Quebec district, Armand Laliberte and Jean Pintal of the Quebec District Holstein Club, J. P. Lizotte of the Quebec Ayrshire Breeders Association, L. J. Lizotte, president of the Quebec District Ayrshire Club and Napoleon Plante, president of the Etchemin Ayrshire Club, called on Quebec's Mayor Hamel last month.

They pointed out that the presence of the purebred herds was a big attraction at the Quebec Fair, but that there should be better accommodations for the animals in these herds; new and spacious barns should be built where the public could really see the animals to best advantage, and which would be fitting surroundings for these prize animals.

The mayor promised to give their suggestion very careful attention, pointing out that it was hoped that improvements could gradually be made which would ensure that all agricultural exhibits would be given the best display possible.

France's Farm Policy

by J. G. Fevrier

THE social question arises not only in the field of industry but also in that of agriculture. In many cases the farm labourer, particularly when he is not the owner of the land he works, has a lower standard of living than the town worker. Since the war, the successive French governments have bent their energies to this problem, and substantial results have already been obtained.

In metropolitan France the main part is played by the Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole. Its chief aim is to help agricultural workers, small farmers and tenant farmers to become owners of their land. They are granted long term loans to be paid back within thirty years. By the end of 1952, the number of current loans was 43,000 and their overall figure was more than 10 billion francs (\$28,571,429). But there are certain regions of prosperous cultivation and intensive cattle-raising in which the price of land is very high and the young farmer who lacks capital finds it more advantageous to become a tenant farmer. In this case he can obtain a medium-term loan at 2%. The low rate of interest on this loan is a proof of the State's efforts to keep these young men on the land and prevent their drift to the towns. Since 1946, 39,295 such loans have been granted to young farmers, amounting to 14 and a half billion francs (\$41,428,571). And, furthermore, the young farmers can obtain long-term loans for the modernization of their private dwellings and their farm buildings.

Another fund, called the Crédit Agricole Mutuel de France, aids the creation, extension and equipment of farming co-operatives. At present there exist in metropolitan France over 21,000 of these co-operatives. In certain regions, as for example in Poitou or the Charentes, and especially for dairy products, the co-operative scheme has long been popular among the farmers. For the production of cereals, over 1000 co-operatives, comprising 1,200,000 members and possessing a stocking capacity of 25 million metric bushels, collect 81% of the harvest for sale. The co-operative scheme also enables the farmers to purchase, in common and at a reduced price, the necessary products.

New Days, New Ways

While certain parts of France, such as the North, are completely up to date in farming progress, there are other regions, as in the centre of France for example, where methods are still rather primitive. The present crisis is partly due to the coexistence of these two zones. Since 1922 efforts have been made to spread modern farming methods in these backward zones by the creation of "model zones", where the use of lime and chemical fertilizers, selection of livestock, etc., is practised.

The efforts made have not been limited to France proper. There also exist funds of Crédit Agricole Mutuel in many overseas "departments" (Antilles and Réunion)

and in the various overseas territories. The Caisse Nationale in 1951 voted over 30 million francs (\$85,714) for Martinique, Guadeloupe and the Réunion. The Funds of French West Africa and French Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons are local public bodies. Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco also possess local Funds and receive large subsidies from France—1,500 million francs (\$4,285,714) in all for the three countries.

A Four-Year Plan

The new plan, which succeeds the Monnet Plan and, like the latter, aims at the modernization and increase of French production, lays great stress on agricultural development, both in the mother country and in the overseas territories. For agriculture within France it is proposed to make 150 billion francs (\$428,571,428) of investments annually that is, 600 billion francs (\$1,714,285,172) in four years. The two main objectives are the popularization of the best technical processes and the redistribution of lands. It is proposed to set up an agricultural advisor in each canton, that is, one to approximately every 700 farmers. The redistribution involves the regrouping of lands in such a way as to give each owner as far as possible a single holding. From 1952 to 1956 the redistribution affects 800,000 hectares, but it will have to be extended over 8 million hectares during the coming years, for the lands are extremely divided at present.

In the overseas territories the four-year plan also aims at modernizing technical processes. Special mention must be made of French North Africa. Over 80% of the North African population lives by farming and the natives hold 90% of the area under grain cultivation; but the natives' methods of working the land are archaic and the yields are much lower than on the land farmed by Europeans. Special bodies are making efforts to educate the native peasantry.

Great dams are being constructed which considerably increase the areas under irrigation. In addition to these dams, smaller scale works are being carried out in hydraulic equipment, well-boring, deflecting of rivers, etc. Efforts are being made to protect the soil from erosion. Two series of statistics show the extent of the work already accomplished. On the one hand, the overall investments made by the public authorities in French North Africa amounted to 135 billion francs (\$385,714,285) in 1951 and 147 billion francs (\$420,000,000) in 1952. On the other hand, the number of farm tractors in use has risen from 11,000 in 1938 to 30,000 in 1951 and has increased still further since this date.

French policy is refusing to sacrifice agriculture to industry. It is aiming to maintain a balance between the two which, in times of crisis, will enable French economy to put up a strong resistance.

Agricultural Merit For 1954



Quebec's sixty-fifth consecutive Agricultural Merit competition will be held this summer in the following districts: the counties of the Gaspé region, Matapédia, Bonaventure, Gaspé South, Gaspé North and the Magdalen Islands; the Saguenay District, including the counties of

Charlevoix, Chicoutimi, Lake St. John, Roberval and Saguenay, and the Abitibi region including Abitibi East, Abitibi West and Rouyn-Noranda, plus two counties of the Lower St. Lawrence, Rimouski and Matane.

Application forms are available from county agronomes and must be returned to the Department of Agriculture by June 1st. Anyone who has farmed his property for at least 5 years on at least a 60-acre farm, may enter the contest and compete for bronze, silver, or the gold medal.

Five years ago, when the contest was held in the same district, the Gold Medallist was Louis Tremblay of Normandin. In that particular contest 86 farms were entered, and 39 silver and 31 bronze medals were awarded.

Maple Products Special For Sherbrooke

The Sherbrooke Fair next fall will feature an inter-county maple syrup competition with \$100 available in prize money. The competition will be open to producers from the counties of Arthabaska, Brome, Compton, Drummond, Frontenac, Missisquoi, Richmond, Shefford, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Wolfe and Megantic.

There must be at least three entries from each county, and each producer is expected to display 12 cans of the 26 ounce size and 1 bottle containing 16 ounces of maple syrup. The sample in the bottle must be the same as the sample in the cans.

There may be more than one entry from a county, but only one prize will be awarded to any one county. Prizes are \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10. This is a special class, in addition to the regular classes as catalogued in the past.

The Seed Some Farmers Sow!

Eight farmers out of every ten in Quebec save their own seed grain for sowing the following year, and, according to seed drill surveys, only a quarter of Quebec's farmers are using seed that is of first quality. The same situation exists in other parts of Canada. In one of the western provinces samples of seed were taken from the seed drills in farmers' fields and analysed, and 43 out of every 100 farmers so checked were found to be sowing wheat that graded "rejected"; 76 out of every 100 were sowing oats that would be classed "rejected" if offered for sale, and 67 were sowing rejected barley.

About 87% of these western farmers, like the 80% in Quebec, were sowing home-grown grain. To that extent, they may not have been running the danger of introducing new weeds to their farms. But why use such poor seed at all? It takes just as much time to prepare the seedbed and to harvest the crop, regardless of the quality of the seed used. If the normal increase expected from the seed grain sown is 10 or 15 bushels for one, the same ratio of increase applies to the weed seeds it contains. Why waste time preparing a seedbed for weeds?

It costs only 75 cents or a dollar more per acre to sow No. 1 Commercial seed, and only about 25 cents per acre to have seed cleaned at a reliable cleaning plant to bring it up to No. 1 Commercial standard grade. And, another thing very noticeable at least in Quebec is that farmers wait until the last minute to take their seed to the cleaning plant. Result? The plant works practically night and day right through the early spring to get the orders finished; the quality of the cleaning is bound to suffer, and seeding is often delayed. All this could be avoided by a little forethought.

It doesn't cost much to get a supply of good seed, of a variety that is suited to the district, and this would seem to be one of the most profitable investments any farmer could make. If, in addition to the use of clean seed, it is treated with a fungicide to control seed-borne diseases such as smut, the farmer has done his best to assure a good crop return from his work of seeding and harvesting.

Milk cow numbers have been increasing about six percent over the year since the latter part of 1951. A further substantial increase is anticipated in the next few months. Milk production in the first part of 1954 is, therefore, expected to be somewhat higher than in the corresponding period of 1953, providing pasture conditions are reasonably good.

Don't waste feed!
BUY
"MIRACLE"
FEEDS
 in CRUMBLE or
 PELLETTED form

132-52

Great Change in Industry

"There certainly has been a great change brought about in the chick production industry in Nova Scotia, in the past twenty years," remarked Honourable A. W. Mackenzie, Minister of Agriculture and Marketing, as he reviewed a report on the industry which F. G. Proudfoot, Poultry Husbandman, had prepared.

The report showed that, in the months of October, November and December, alone, chick production reached a new high for this province with no less than 900,000 being produced in approved hatcheries. For the calendar year, the chick production total is 2,877,740. Approximately 88% of these were crossbreds. Hatchability was 75.2%.

Back in 1934, when hatchability, by the way, was 50.5%, chick production totalled 61,641, with all of these being produced in the spring and early summer months. Now some hatcheries work "around-the-clock", every month of the year.



FIRST and FOREMOST
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Feeds through foliage as well as **as roots**. Analysis 23-21-17, also all minor elements and Vitamins B₁, B₂. **Really marvellous.**

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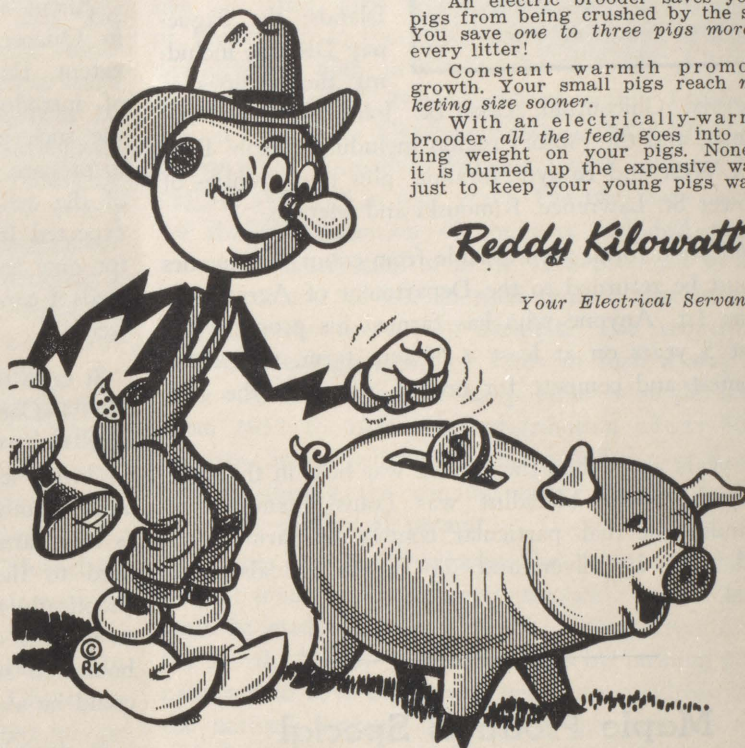
An electric brooder saves young pigs from being crushed by the sow. You save one to three pigs more in every litter!

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Mr. Proudfoot's report also showed that, in 1953, no less than 89,000 birds were blood-tested for pullorum disease in the approved flocks of the province without a single positive reactor being discovered. There hasn't been a positive reactor to pullorum

for the past six years and yet, back in 1929, when 2,000 birds were blood-tested, no less than 7% reacted positively.

Certainly, a real job has been done in bringing this disease under control in the approved flocks.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Growing Up

by E. C. Ossington

WHEN our organization was first formed, just over 57 years ago, the chief aim was to improve conditions as they related more particularly to the home. No one can deny that we have travelled far along the road to achieving most of the things that the Women's Institute movement set out to attain. Rural women today enjoy life as Adelaide Hoodless never dreamed of it. We cannot state that we have achieved these things entirely by ourselves but we can take satisfaction from the fact that the voice of our organization is heard and respected in our community, in our nation and in many parts of the world.

While never relaxing our efforts in our homes and communities, we should realize that the time has come for us to grow up and accept the responsibilities and duties which we have acquired along with the privileges as citizens of a great and growing nation. Canada is a country of great extent and natural resources and is capable of producing great wealth and prosperity. But as the measure of a man's greatness lies not in what he has but in what he is, even so the true greatness of a country does not depend on its wealth but on the character of its people. Each generation must reap what its predecessors have sown, and so, as good citizens, we must be aware that the future depends on us. How many, hearing for the first time that Canada had assumed the responsibilities of her status as one of the great free nations of the world, and had pledged \$75 million dollars to the Colombo Plan, took the time or trouble to discover just what the Colombo Plan was?

The eyes of the world are on Asia—with the accent on India which has become the testing ground for Democracy versus Communism. If the United Nations can give India the help she needs through the Colombo Plan, WHO, FAO, UNICEF and UNESCO then millions of hungry, diseased, dissatisfied Asians will turn with renewed faith and hope to Democracy. If Democracy fails, then Communism will succeed. Let us always remember that Democracy comes in the form of bread and Communism in the form of War.

This then, is the challenge of Citizenship—to go forward holding fast to the things accomplished, ever seeking to know and understand the needs of those millions who ask nothing more than the right to live in human dignity.

The voice of Dr. Nimbkar (the quiet, unassuming observer from India to the ACWW Conference) still

haunts me as she said "90% of my countrymen have never known anything but hunger". It was a stark, bold fact, told over a table groaning with food, and I felt ashamed—ashamed that I knew so little and had cared less.

Let us, therefore, within the framework of our own organization, seek out ways to help, if only by learning more of these great agencies which through technical assistance in the fields of Agriculture, Public Health, and Irrigation, are helping these citizens to help themselves.

Those of us who bought UNICEF cards will be happy to know that approximately 19,400 boxes were sold in Canada, realizing a profit of \$13,000. Our share in this was very small but I hope that we will do better next year. This fund was established in December 1946, for the primary purpose of assisting children in war devastated countries. It has continued to function for the past seven years, and has cared for the health and welfare of millions of children of the world.

75 countries are receiving assistance in mass campaigns against disease, in maternal and child welfare, in training of technical assistants, and aid in famine, flood and earthquake emergency relief. Every country applying for assistance must be prepared to invest an equal amount and the grant is often more than matched. Unanimous votes are rare in the General Assembly of the UN but on Oct. 6, 1953, every hand was raised in favour of a resolution authorizing UNICEF to continue its work.

May 23rd is Citizenship Day; a good day to decide that we have grown up and will take our part in building for the future. Do not forget to invite that New Canadian in your district to your meeting, and while learning from her, show her how to become a good citizen too.

An Early Convention

Note the new date for the annual provincial convention. The board meeting starts Monday morning, June 7th, and the convention Tuesday morning, June 8th, carrying through until noon, Thursday, June 10th.

The executive hopes this earlier date will not affect the attendance—at least it will not be exam time in the schools, a help to the mothers.

As usual, complete information will be sent with the agenda to all delegates whose names are on file in the office.



Pakistan New-Born is Immunized Against TB. In Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi, Pakistan, local nurses watch Norwegian Dr. Eric Roelsgaard vaccinate a new-born with BCG vaccine (Bacillus-Calmette-Guerin) which will immunize the baby against tuberculosis for 3 to 5 years. So far, this UNICEF-aided effort has helped vaccinate over one million children in the country. The government aims to cover all persons under the age of twenty (about twenty million) and vaccinate those who need T.B. protection. In 1953, Pakistan began producing BCG vaccine



locally at the TB Control Center in Karachi which was equipped by UNICEF. A similar center has been equipped at Dacca. UNICEF helps train midwives for Thailand's babies. At the home of a rickshaw driver, midwife Sumsuk Surwanbul weighs a week-old baby which she delivered using equipment from her UNICEF kit shown at left. Her scale also came with the kit. Sumsuk received it after completing training at the Chiangmai city Maternal and Child Welfare Center which was equipped by UNICEF in 1951 as a demonstration and training headquarters for health personnel in Chiangmai Province.

The Month With The W.I.

Education week was observed by many branches. Reports show prizes were offered in the schools, money or books, and several made donations to school libraries. Teachers were asked to meetings to discuss topics in keeping with this theme. Q.W.I. members are keenly aware that "Education is Everybody's Business".

Argenteuil: *Arundel* ordered seed oats and potatoes for the School Fair. An annual subscription to National Geographic was given the school library. *Brownsburg* had its annual supper, attended by 44 members and friends. A talk, "Fifty Years of Achievements in the W.I." was given by the Publicity convenor. A course in Home Nursing, Mrs. S. Istvanffy R.N., instructor, has been held, with several members from Frontier W.I. attending. Support to the local Hockey Club is noted and donations of \$5 each to the local Scouts and Girl Guides. *Frontier* is making quilts for the Red Cross. A demonstration by Mr. R. A. Giles and a conducted tour to the Watchman office were much enjoyed. *Jerusalem-Bethany* made three quilts and donated \$10 to the Red Cross, and \$15 to the School Fair. *Lachute* has lost a valued member, Miss McLeod. An address on "The Life of Dr. Schweitzer" was given by the guest speaker, Rev. Wilson Bridge. *Lakefield* had a contest on song titles with prizes given by Mrs. Kyle. Donations of \$5 each to the Red Cross and Cancer Fund are reported. *Mille Isles* had a discussion on Pastimes and Recreation. *Morin Heights* had a resumé of past activities at a busy

annual meeting. *Pioneer* held a party for the children with a film showing and refreshments. A child's quilt is being made and \$5 voted to CARE. *Upper Lachute-East End* is making quilts for the Red Cross. A petition re-enforcing the legislation on stopping of traffic whenever children are entering or leaving school buses was sent to the School Board.

Bonaventure: *Black Cape* had a St. Patrick program. All members wore the "green" and Mrs. H. Northrup won the prize for the most original costume. A letter of appreciation for gifts was received from a soldier in Korea. *Grand Cascapedia* had a talk, "Cleaning the Slate" by a local teacher. A gift was presented to Mrs. Jane Robertson on her 99th birthday. *Marcil* stated annual reports showed an active and progressive year. School lunches had been a helpful project, and distribution of literature, on care of mother and child. *Port Daniel* welcomed eight new members. An order was placed for 10 pictures of Her Majesty Elizabeth II to be put in each class room of the school. Prizes were given for the best essay on the opening of the new Consolidated School by pupils in Grades IX and X. The three prize winning essays were read at the meeting. *Restigouche* received \$60 from a member who had earned that amount by selling cards for the Institute. *Shigawake* gave three mirrors to the school and held a quiz. *Port Daniel-Shigawake* Juniors had a smocking demonstration given by Mrs. Walter Walker, and material for a smocked apron was given to each member.



Charles Johnston,
Grade ten student,
receives the \$50
scholarship given
by Arundel W.I.
The president,
Mrs. P. Staniforth,
is presenting
this award.

Brome: Austin had a busy annual meeting. A parcel was sent to the Cancer Society. South Bolton received a quilt from Mrs. Schoolcraft to be sold to aid funds and a sugar social was held. A donation was made towards the new Club Room. Sutton held two card parties and a parcel of old cotton was sent to the Sweetsburg Hospital. Abercorn heard a paper "Are You a Good Club Member"? read by Mrs. Cowan, who also conducted a quiz.

Chat-Huntingdon: Aubrey-Riverfield voted \$10 for prizes to the Public Speaking Contest. Dundee had paintings on display and Mrs. Roy McNicol gave a talk on this subject. Franklin Centre realized \$45.90 from a card party held for the benefit of the Consolidated School. Hemmingford donated \$40 (\$1 per member) to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. Mrs. J. Wylie read an article, "The Peace Garden", and \$68.36 was realized from a card party and refreshments furnished at a school dance, the proceeds used to buy eight dozen teaspoons and plates for the school kitchen. Howick made plans for the Public Speaking Contest. Mrs. Laurie gave a talk on the work of the St. John's Ambulance Corps. Huntingdon agreed to help sponsor the Chateaugay Valley Art Association and \$25 was donated for prizes to the fair. Ormstown enrolled two new members. Mrs. A. Marshall displayed a braided rug.

Compton: Bury JWI made arrangements for a food sale and Easter tea. A travelling basket was started and cotton collected for the Cancer Society. Cookshire heard a talk on "Dr. Best and the New Serum", by Mrs. Fraser. Several members attended the Council meeting. (Let's all do more of this) Canterbury sent two large boxes of clothing to Save the Children Fund and linen to the Cancer Society. East Angus reports \$3 to March of Dimes, \$5 to the Blind, and cotton to the Cancer Society. East Clifton heard a paper, "Value of Publicity", prepared by the county convenor of Publicity, Mrs. Justin Sharman. This is one of the branches receiving donations of material from different firms to help the exhibits at Cookshire Fair. South Newport heard that same paper, "The Value of Publicity". Sawyerville held a busy annual meeting, and the report adds "Mrs. Loveland answered the most rollcalls during the year".

Gatineau: Aylmer East held a panel discussion on Education, with the county president, Mrs. W. J. Fuller as chairman and Mrs. Leach, Mrs. Routliffe and Miss Pritchard as panel members. A donation of \$25 was voted the Q.W.I. Service Fund. Eardley gave \$5 to this fund and \$2 to the skating carnival. Papers heard were: "Uses for Cellulose Sponges", "Preservation of Foods by Freezing", and "The Country Doctor". A contest on braided mats and sale of articles made from one yard of Canadian material formed part of the program. Kazabazua had the principal of the school Mr. Hanna, as guest speaker, with his topic "Home and School Associations". He also touched on "Municipal Recreation Associations". Lower Eardley heard a talk by Mr. Wm. Munroe, Inspector, entitled "Partners in Education". The convenor of Education gave a reading, "Comics, Good and Evil", and the convenor of Agriculture one on "New Type Plastic Water Pipes". Contests and sale of homemade candy and cookies aided the funds. Rupert named two members, to be changed weekly, as visitors to the County Hospital at Wakefield. The convenor of Welfare and Health gave a talk on "Food for Health and Beauty". Donations of food and clothing were brought in for the Children's home recently opened in that district. Wakefield featured a debate, "Resolved that Television is Beneficial", with the negative team winning. Two helping visitors were appointed for weekly visits to the Children's Home and \$10 voted to the same cause. The school principal, Mrs. R. Morgan, was present to discuss a possible scholarship. Wright heard a talk by the district nurse on "Nutrition", and pamphlets on health topics were distributed. Members discussed the topic, "Do today's young people enjoy home life as much as their parents did at a comparable age?" Miss



Slippers and gloves for the Sawyerville W.I. A wonderful record here says the instructor, Miss Hasel, both in attendance and number of articles made.



Sawyerville W.I. staged a well-arranged and comprehensive handicraft exhibit. Part of it is shown here with the committee in charge. Left to right: Miss Mildred Waldron, Mrs. Robt. Griffin, Mrs. L. H. Hunt.

P. McConnery, convenor of Publicity, conducted a quiz on the W.I. and \$10 was voted to Save the Children Fund. This branch celebrated their 15th anniversary with a birthday cake and social hour after the meeting.

Megantic: *Inverness* discussed their coming year's program. Yarn was purchased to be knitted into stockings for Korean children. Mill ends and towels were gratefully received from the T. Eaton Co., Canadian Celanese Ltd., and Simpson-Sears. *Lemesurier* sent a flannelette blanket and four sweaters to W.V.S. to go to Greece.

Missisquoi: *Dunham* donated \$25 in school prizes and \$5 to the Red Cross. *Fordyce* plans two entries in the Tweedsmuir Competition. Two large parcels of clothing were sent to the Austrian adoptee and \$25 voted the Bursary Fund of Cowansville High School. *Stanbridge East* held their annual meeting, and also reports a food sale.

Montcalm: *Rawdon* is providing hot lunches for three school children. A lecture was given by Mrs. A. G. Walford at Heather Lodge.

Pontiac: *Bristol* discussed fair exhibits and community centre projects. Four large boxes of used clothing were sent to W.V.S. for Korea. *Elmside* had a monologue entitled "Being Clinic-ed" and a paper on "Mental Health" was read. One dozen pair of pyjamas were made for the Community Hospital. *Fort Coulonge* had a sale of home cooking and a contest on articles in the medicine chest was won by Mrs. G. Smith. *Quyon* had the Supervisor of Schools, Mr. J. L. MacKeen as guest speaker at a program arranged by the convenor of Education, Mrs. Fred Fraser. *Wyman* had a party for Institutes members and husbands. Fair exhibits were discussed and a C.I.L. demonstration planned.

Quebec: *Valcartier* had a demonstration on smocking given by Mrs. W. McCartney. The following donations were reported; \$25 Red Cross, \$25 Save the Children, and \$50 Cancer Fund.

Richmond: *Cleveland* reviewed the past year's work. Members are making quilt blocks. *Denison's Mills* reports



The Sawyerville branch executive with visitors from the county. Left to right: President, Mrs. V. Hurley; Secretary, Mrs. G. W. Loveland; Treasurer, Miss V. Carson; County president, Mrs. S. B. Coates; County secretary, Mrs. A. E. Leonard.

its annual meeting. *Gore* gave the broadcast this month, the topic, "The St. Francis River, a Pioneer Highway", by Mrs. Roy Hastings. A parcel of food was sent a needy family and a new Canadian was given cups and saucers. A paper on the Mary Stewart Collect was read and hints on the buying of Shoes. Donations were given the County Fair, Red Cross, and Wales Home. The county president, Mrs. A. Paige, was a guest at this meeting. *Melbourne Ridge* presented a life membership pin and certificate to Mrs. H. Fowler. A demonstration on smocking was given by Mrs. L. Driver and Mrs. O. Fowler, convenor of Welfare and Health, gave a paper on "Immigration". A member of this branch, Mrs. E. Gilchrist, will make the next broadcast. Prizes are to be given to children for posters depicting Richmond Fair. *Richmond Hill* held a discussion on houseplants. A contest on brown bread was featured and three new members enrolled. *Spooner Pond* had a sale under the direction of the Home Economics convenor, Mrs. A. Stimson. Members are knitting for the Red Cross and a donation was given a needy family. *Richmond T.W.I.* realized \$18.50 from a card party. The branch is taking the St. John's Ambulance Home Nursing Course. Material was sold and a donation sent the Wales Home. *Shipton* heard a talk by Mrs. Gilbert, president Asbestos CAC.

Shefford: A new branch in this county, *Granby West*. A welcome is extended, and we hope to be hearing from them in this column. *Granby Hill* gave a contribution to the new branch, also to the Red Cross and Q.W.I. Service Fund. *South Roxton* had a visit from the county president, Mrs. Ossington. *Warden* at a busy annual meeting had talks on "What I read about the W.I."

Sherbrooke: *Ascot* heard a report of the panel discussion re problems of producers and consumers conducted by the Montreal Council of Women. A demonstration on cleaning silver and enamel ovens was given. A travelling apron is circulating and cotton (200 pieces)

was sent the Cancer Society. *Brompton* featured talks and news items read by various members; Family Relationships, That Wee Bit of Leisure, East and West meet at the ACWW and Women's Institutes Flourish in Malaya. *Belvidere* members brought one dozen cookies, and the recipe, for an auction, Two articles were read, "What Manitoba is Doing for Immigrants" and "Our Rights as Human Beings". *Cherry River* answered the rollcall by naming favorite school subjects. *Lennoxville* presented gifts to Mrs. H. Worster and Mrs. G. Cascaden for their work on the cookbooks, and the Home Economics convenor, Mrs. C. Skinner, read an article on "Meat Tenderizer". A Handicraft Club was formed, *Milby* held a successful card party. More cancer dressings are being made. *Orford* had a discussion, "Did You Know About Bacon and Eggs"? conducted by the Home Economics convenor. Donations were voted to the Q.W.I. Service Fund, Nurses' Bursary and MacKinnon Memorial.

Stanstead: *Beebe* welcomed five new members. The service of the Bookmobile has been secured for this community. A letter was sent to the Town Council regarding the mutilating of shade trees when erecting TV antennae. *Minton* held a contest with prizes—12 words ending with "sting". *North Hatley* had a talk by the provincial president, Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, on important items from the semi-annual. *Tomifobia* donated \$15 toward hot lunches in the school and collected cotton for the Cancer Society. The branch catered at a wedding.

Vaudreuil: *Cavagnal* enjoyed a luncheon at Como Inn following the annual meeting. A life membership was presented to the convenor of Agriculture, and a member who is leaving received a gift. The group renewed its CAC membership and donated \$10 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. *Harwood* appointed four members to re-organize the Dorion Red Cross group. Plans are being made to hold a concert in the near future. This will feature the branch choral group.

Here and There

A complimentary copy of another cookbook has come to the office. This is entitled "Personal Recipes" and is from Huntingdon W.I. The book is attractively illustrated with sketches and two practical features are the binding that allows it to open flat and the blank pages inserted after each section for the owner's favourite recipes.

Two meetings were attended this month, both annuals; the Montreal Council of Women and the Women's Voluntary Services. At the first named a warm tribute was paid to the retiring president, Mrs. R. G. Gilbride, her efficient leadership and high sense of civic responsibility. Mrs. H. F. Reusing is the new president, and her remark at the close of her short address is worth passing on: "The second half of the 20th century belongs to the women of Canada".

"The importance of voluntary work cannot be overlooked", said the W.V.S. president, Miss Bovey, at the other meeting, "The purpose of the W.V.S. is to further and facilitate the operation of this work". According to authoritative sources, there are approximately 25 million voluntary workers in Canada and the U.S. Knitted coverlets and clothing for Korea is still a project.

At the last meeting of the ACWW Executive in London, a letter was received from Mrs. De Mel, president Ceylon W.I. It is hoped to get the University of Ceylon, about two miles from Kandy, as the site of the Conference. This is a modern building in a lovely setting.

The ACWW president, Mrs. Berry, has been awarded the Order of the British Empire, for her public work in Australia. Apart from her work for the Country Women's Association, she had done much to help the Red Cross and especially for crippled children.

Food For Fruit Trees

Vigorous and productive fruit trees are the result of good breeding, early training and the right kind of food. Food is the most essential for actual survival but particular requirements are difficult to state, as they change with the age of the tree and seasonal conditions.

For example there is the useful rule of thumb of using one and one-half pounds of a 9-5-7 or 9-9-7 fertilizer per inch of trunk diameter of apple trees. This serves as a guide for age and size, and ensures that the tree receives a balanced diet.

The application of fertilizers must be well-timed to bring maximum results. The number of fruits that actually set on the trees which have a heavy blossom in the spring, may be reduced by a lack of nitrogen. The tree only uses readily soluble nitrogen, so if it is applied too early before blossom time, particularly in a wet season, the nitrogen may be lost to the roots by leaching. On the other hand it is dangerous to apply fertilizers in the fall before the trees become dormant as it may promote new growth and bring about severe winter injury. The best time of application is just before the leaves open.

Likewise wet weather in the early part of the year may lead to a deficiency of magnesium, and in dry years a deficiency of phosphorus and potash. Indeed moisture is the dominating influence in tree nutrition and it may be asked, "How may this be controlled?" There is no actual control, but an adequate supply of moisture throughout the growing season can be best maintained by the use of hay or straw mulches. If grass or leguminous cover crop can be grown in sufficient quantities between the trees so that much material is readily available for cutting, this method of feeding the tree is the most economical.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students

In Memory of Fred Heslop



Forty-five years of devoted service to Macdonald College came to a close with the death of Frederick George Heslop on March 25th.

Mr. Heslop had a longer period of continuous service with the College than any other staff member. He started work in 1909, when he

was fifteen years old, as a junior clerk in the Bursar's office. Five years later he was appointed cashier, and in this position he came in close contact with thousands of young men and women; students by whom he will be remembered as the man to whom they paid their fees at the beginning of the year, and their board money every month. A few years ago, the students evidenced their confidence in him by creating a new position, that of permanent treasurer of student activities, which they asked him to assume. In this post Mr. Heslop was able to co-ordinate and oversee the operations of the various student societies and act as liason between student organizations and the College authorities, to the benefit of both.

Although we mentioned continuous service, Mr. Heslop's duties were interrupted during the First World War. In the spring of 1915 he enlisted with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, was wounded while serving overseas with this regiment, and was transferred on recovery to No. 7 McGill Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, with which he continued to serve until the Armistice.

In 1946 he was relieved of his responsible but onerous duties as cashier and was promoted to the post of assistant secretary and postmaster, where he continued until illness forced him to give up regular duties almost a year ago. The high quality of his service was well known and appreciated by all his confreres, and his unfailing loyalty, fidelity, patience and courtesy won for him the high regard of every staff member.

Keenly interested in sports all his life, he was a charter member of the Ste. Annes Curling Club and was always a tower of strength on the staff soccer teams in the earlier days of the College. He was also an ardent golfer and lawn bowler, and was one of the best of the local hockey players in his younger days.

To his widow and family, we offer our heartfelt sympathy.

Diploma Boys Graduate

As a happy wind-up to two years of study, every member of the 1954 graduating class in the Diploma Course received his diploma at the graduation exercises held on March 30th. A bit of a record was established this year when not one of the nineteen students in the class failed a single second-year examination, either at mid-session or in the finals; a fact that speaks well for the general quality of the class.

Top-ranking man, winner of the Minister of Agriculture's medal and of the Canadian Feed Manufacturers' Prize, was William McLachlan, an English lad who emigrated to Canada some years ago and worked on a farm in the Huntingdon area before deciding to attend the College. Another Huntingdon boy, Basil Kelly, won the special prize offered by the Quebec Department of Agriculture. This is quite a distinction, for the College authorities award this to a member of the class selected by his own classmates as having made a definite contribution, through his personality, co-operation and so forth, during the two years of the course. Dale Heusser of Sweetsburg won the prize offered by La Ferme, for the farm boy who presents the best project.

Jean Charles Magnan, Director of Agricultural Education for the Department of Agriculture, presented the prizes, and the guest speaker at the banquet which preceded the presentation of diplomas was Pierre Veillon, a Diploma graduate of 1939, who is now owner of a large farm and Jersey herd at Sweetsburg.

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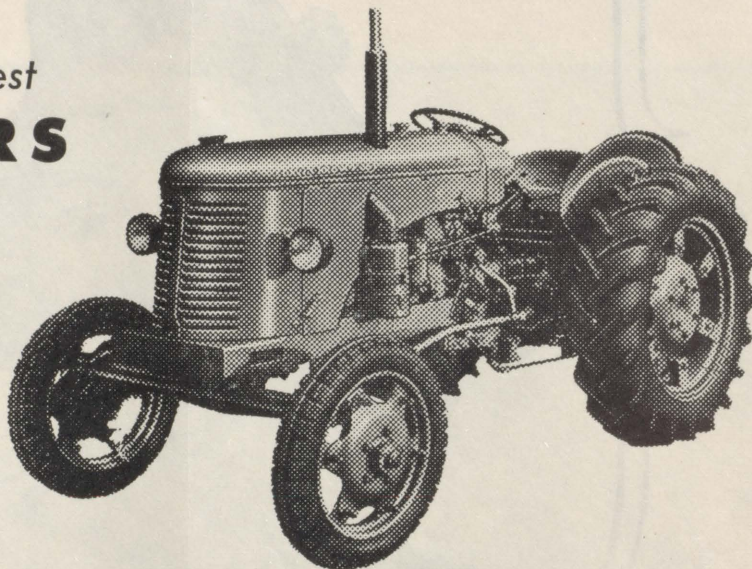
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